THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9460.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT THE CAPE—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 12th December 1837.

FOR LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The *Buckinghamshire* 1,500 Tons, *W. F. Hopkins H. C. S.* Commander, daily expected from China and will sail for London in all next Month : for Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *D. and M, Pestonjee.*

N. B. This Ship will touch on the Malabar Coast for passengers if inducement to do so be offered.—Bombay, 9th December 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B, Bax, H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail the the 1st week of January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 12th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail about the 20th of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 12th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances*, 500 tons burthen *Charles Heath*, Commander, will sail on the 20th Inst., has roomy accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 12th December, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The remarkably fast sailing new Ship *Anna Maria, R. Edwards* Commander, of 421 Tons, will leave this positively for the above port by the latter end of this month. She has most Excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to *Luis Michael de Souza*.—Medow Street, 12th December, 1837.

THE annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society ,will be held at the Scottish Mission House, Ambrolee, on Wednesday, the 13th instant at ½ past 6 P. M.

JOHN STEVENSON,—*Secretary.*
Dec. 12th 1837.

SECOND BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half yearly subscription to the above institution falls due at our office on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL, AND Co.
Secretary and Treasurers.
Rampart Row, 11th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE.—On Commission,—CASH.—The first 92 Vols. (all that have been received in India) of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopidea, in Red Canvass Bds. Rs. 200, just received ; sent out to a gentleman who is leaving India ; intending purchasers are requested to apply at the Circulating Library, before the 20th Inst., after which date the Books will be packed and re-shipped to London.

A FEW Copies of a Domestic Guide to Mothers in India, containing particular instructions on the management of themselves and their Children. By a Medical Practitioner of several years experience in India 2½ Rs. per copy.—Apply at the Circulating Library.

ADVERTISEMEMT.—The effects of the late Lieutenant NIXON of the Artillery, consisting of Plate, Wearing apparel, a Gun, Pistols &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction in Fort George on Thursday next the 14th Instant at 11 o'clock.

Terms of Sale,—Ready money.
Fort George, 12th December, 1837.

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.

But if paid in advance.

40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 12th December, 1837.

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST ; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 12th Dec , 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 22d December instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his residence "Hope Hall" Mazagon—a portion of the Household Furniture, and property belonging to *Saville Marriot Esq.* (proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills) the same consists of a small quantity of plate, and plated Ware, Chairs Tables, Couches, a Sideboard, Book Cases, and dressing room Furniture, a first rate Grand Piano forte by "Erard" &c. &c. &c. and at noon, will be put up a London built Barouche, painted yellow together with a stylish pair of Grey Carriage Horses, and Harness.

☞ No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.—Nesbitt Lane, 12th Dec., 1837.

THE undersigned have just landed the undermentioned Carriages, built by *W. Kinder, London*, in the best style, and of the latest fashion, which they recommend to notice, viz,

An Otium Gig, with Harness, price.....	Rs.	1,400
A Landaulette, with Harness, price....	"	3,800
A Cab Phæton, and Harness, price....	"	2,600

They have also a variety of other vehicles both new and second hand, exposed for sale, which are worthy of attention.

FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 12th Dec., 1837.

ON SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson, and Cardwell*, the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 280 per Hhd. and Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per hf. qr. Cask, and Rs. 17 per doz. pints.
Do. old Port in quarts, and pints at Rs. 20 and Rs. 11 per dozen.
Superior Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do Brown do. at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Golden Colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. and Rs 13 per dozen.
Superior Champaigne at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Also a few, well finished, double barrelled Rifles, Guns, and Pistols in cases, complete.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 12th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE.—Att he Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at.....	22 Rs.	per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at....	18 do.	per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....	14 do.	per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at.	40 do.	per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at.....	40 do.	per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do.		per doz.

Dady's Buildings, 12th Dec., 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage ; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels ; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE on Board the Ship Malabar a White Scotch Terrier Bitch and 5 Whelps 7 Weeks old.—Bombay, 12th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—A respectable young married woman is desirous of accompanying a lady to England in the capacity of maid or of taking charge of a couple of children thither. For terms and further particulars, a line addressed Post Paid to J. R. at Mr. LEGGETTS Bakery will meet attention.—Bombay, 12th December 1837.

જુલ • ચુક

તારીખ ૮ મી • ડીશેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ને • દીને નાંજિ • પતરમાં • ઈક • જાહેર • ખબર • ગુજરાથી મો છાપીછે • તેમો • ઠકર • કુવરજી • તેજપાલે • ધેર • એક • જવેરચંદ • નરશી • ફીનકુ • વેપારી • પાશે થી • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • ઝીધુંછે • તે • ઠેકાંણે • ઠકર • કુવરજી • તેજપાલ • પાશેથી • જવેરચંદ • ન રશીએ • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • ઝીધુંછે • ફરી • વાંચવુ ❀

HIGH WATER TABLE,—12TH DEC 1838.

	Mor.	Eve.
Tuesday.....	10 58	11 19
Wednesday.....	11 39	11 59

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
Col. H. Pottinger, Resdt. Kutch, from Kutch.
Col. Fearon, Commg. C. S. F. from Do.
Surgn. John Stokes, Nizams Army.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign J. N. Browne, Staff, to Poonah.
Ensign Compton, Attached, 15th Rt. N. I. to Khandalla.
Capt. A. C. Peat, Engineers, to Poonh.
Lieut. E. Whichello, Staff, to Ahmedabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th instant, at the Adawlut, at Ahmedabad, by the Reverend S. Pemberton, Robert Keays Esq. of the Civil Service, to Maria Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Grant Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8th.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, P. Tonks, Master, from China, 16th Augt.

" 9th,—Barque Ruparell, William Butler, Master, from Calcutta, 12th, Octr. and Cochin 28th Nov.

DEPARTURES.—none.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Emma. Calcutta, Urania, James Melnroy, Gilmore. Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drougan.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze. Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonstone, Haywood, and Ruparell.

FRENCH.—Eleanor

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1837.

It is rumoured that some misunderstanding exists on board the *Atalanta*, in which the Engineers bear a prominent part. We are unwilling to say much on this matter, as we are in hopes it may be adjusted without any resort to authority ; but if this necessity should arise we hope the government will act with promptitude and vigour as we are convinced it is the proper course in matters of this description.

We see by the *Agra Ukhbar* that Sir Charles Metcalf was to leave Agra on the 15th of this month preparatory to his quitting India.

We have no intelligence yet with respect to her, but we presume that our fourth Steam boat, which has lately been purchased by the Honorable Company to make up our complement in pursuance of the late arrangement, is at present on her voyage towards us. Her arrival will make us independent of those casual mishaps which have this season broken the chain of our communication, and therefore we shall hail her approach with much satisfaction. Our readers are already aware that the former name of our acquisition was the *Waterford* and that she has been purchased for the service of this side of India for £ 28,500 and is to be henceforward called the *Semiramis*. At the time of the despatch of the last overland packet this vessel was in dock undergoing such repairs and alterations as were considered necessary to adapt her to the service on which she is to be engaged, and it is believed that her cost price will be greatly augmented before she arrives in these seas. We cannot but think that the Honorable Company would have evinced a better spirit and leaning towards Steam Communication, if it had at once determined to build a set of boats in every respect suited to our wants and fitted for the transport of passengers as well as the mails. The thing might as well have been done with a good as with a bad grace, and our rulers would then have enlisted our feelings of gratitude, in a matter upon which they saw us so earnestly intent and determined, by their prompt attention to the wants of this great community, instead of having the measure *nolens volens* extorted from them. It is now abundantly apparent that the Red Sea must and will be the line of communication between Europe and the far famed East, and that whatever difficulties may be interposed by the damping reluctance experienced in Leadenhall Street, individual enterprise will ere long take up the question if Government exbibits a backward and lukewarm support to an undertaking yet in its chrysalis condition. Having tasted of the advantages of a rapid and accelerated intercourse, this population will no longer endure that the whims and fantasies of a dozen men should interpose impolitic and absurd restrictions upon those facilities of reaching and communicating with the ruling country which the progress of civilization and improvement have thrown in its way. Although we have used our efforts in discussing the steam question to prevent the measures on the other side of India having an injurious operation on the line of communication with Bombay, which we were greatly apprehensive might be to the detriment of us all, if interfered with by an injudicious display of division among us at the moment when we were upon the eve of a consummation for which all had so long contended, yet were we not indifferent at the same time to the exhibition of zeal and earnestness with which our brethren on the other side struggled for a project more general and extensive than our rulers seemed disposed to accord Now that time has in some measure cooled that headlong zeal which seemed to threaten mischief to the whole plan, we may congratulate our friends on the other side at the public spirit which has been shewn in the eastern Presidencies and encourage them to persevere, if they still think a more general plan within the reach of their unaided exertions, and that it affords a fair prospect of a pecuniary return for the large outlay which must be provided for. Unless however it be certain that the adoption of a comprehensive scheme would be sufficiently profitable, so as to provide for its future support out of the funds which may at first be collected, we should not deem it adviseable to prosecute an enterprise of the nature, as we fear it would experience only an early destruction, unless the Government shonld be induced to succour the failing undertaking ; which we should not predicate of it, considering the reluctance which it has hitherto exhibited in every thing connected with the steam question. The expences of a comprehensive scheme would we are conviced be exceedingly large, and as such would demand a commensurate return to secure its continuance and to render its adoption expedient at the same time that a limited system is in operation, which in a considerable degree provides for the necessities of the country. If, envisaging all the difficulties, our friends on the other side can still dream and speculate on success, all we can say is that we shall be among the first to laud their exertions. We indeed shall be much better satisfied that an undertaking of this nature should be prosecuted by individual enterprise than that our communication with Europe should depend upon a Government whose coyness and shyness in the matter we have so often been compelled to witness. There cannot be a doubt but that more than ordinary exertions should be made for uniting this great rich and varied land more closely with that which governs it, and considering the ample revenue which is extracted from its subjects, that they have a right to demand that the readiest and most ample means should be provided them of communicating with the Sovereign authority. Looking however to the manner in which this possession has yet been governed, ir is but too glaringly apparent that the opposite and monstrous policy has been adhered to of removing India as far as possible from European contact, and of heaping up impediments to her march in the career of improvement. If this had not been one of the sacred maxims for governing the East who can donbt but that long since some near and direct channel for imparting the wishes and orders of Lendenhall Street would have been determined upon. The spell however, which has so long paralysed our strength locked up our resources and steeped the intellectual efforts of its population, is now broken for India, and Steam will ere long give that impulse to the fertility and abundance of this distant country which under its ancient close and secret system would not in centuries have been atchieved for her.

On Sunday forenoon the Revd. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College Calcutta, preached an impressive Sermon in St. Thomas's Church to a numerous audience among whom were the Governor and Sir R. W. Horton. We understand that Dr. Mill will start tomorrow to visit the Caves of Ellora, but will return in the course of ten days having secured his passage on board the *Atalanta* which leaves for Suez on the 30th instant.

An opinion seems to prevail in England that Steamers constructed of Iron will ere long come into very general use, and some of the Engineers express themselves as sanguine that these will be made of the enormous length of 500 feet before many years elapse.

The following extract from a letter of one of our London Correspondents may furnish some useful hints as to the Cotton Market. There does not at present appear much chance of improvement in the price of this article of Indian export.

"The suspicion has been already expressed that the activity lately observable in the Cotton-market at Liverpool, with the consequent advance in prices, was a fallacious test of the real state of that trade, and referrable rather to the abundance of unemployed capital in the wealthy districts of Lancashire, than to any deficiency of stock or increasing demand beyond that of last year for the consumption of the manufacturers. Although the export of yarns may not have declined, or may have exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year it is understood that that of piece goods, has rather declined and is not likely to recover by the full export trade the deficiency of the spring demand. From these causes the buoyancy of the cotton market has not (as was anticipated) been maintained. The Stock on hand in the whole kingdom on the 15th Inst. is estimated at nearly 46,000 Bales beyond the stock for the same period of 1836, notwithstanding a comparative excess of export in this year of about 30,000 Bales. The quantity upon which duty has been paid for consumption, according to the return of last week, is about 43,000 Cwt. less than for the same period of last year. Similar results may be noted in France which is the next great cotton-consuming country, The stock at Havre on the 15th instant, is stated at 71,500 Bales, was only 48,000 at that date last year, and the demand for manufactures in the mean time, is understood to have fallen off as it has here.

"The Havre dealers, notwithstanding the late advices from Liverpool of improving markets, had been anxious to realize the rise already made, and, in consequence, a decline of prices to the extent of 2 to 3 francs per quintal had taken place. The stocks of cotton of last years crop were understood to be much more considerable in the United States at the last dates, than at a similar advanced period of last year, whilst the new crop will begin to appear at market about the month of December, or in the beginning of next year, From these data, it may be inferred that neither is there now, or likely to be, so short a supply of cotton, or such a prosperous condition of the manufacture, as to justify the apprehension of high prices, In the state of most of the foreign markets, higher prices of the raw material could not fail to act disadvantageously upon the interests of the manufacturers, but from the circumstances described they will probably now be secured against any such result."

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 29.

We have heard with no ordinary gratification of the establishment of a Government School at Negapatam, and from the outline of its rules and regulations, we augur highly of the benefits it may confer on the inhabitants of that town, comprehending a population, we understand, of 11,000 persons ; 2,000 of whom are Dutch and Portuguese, to whom the institution will be especially useful. and for whom we understand it was mainly set on foot. The number of scholars, Male and Female, is to be limited to 60 ; a very liberal boundary we conceive. They are to be religiously educated in English and Tamul, to

be fed, clothed and lodged; and to be also instructed in such arts and occupations as may enable them eventually to support themselves. They are to be brought up in the Christian religion.

Christian children, who are already admitted to the Christian denomination by Baptism, are admissible as day Scholars from 6 to 15 years of age. The appointments of a Master and a Mistress have been sanctioned, who, with the entire conduct of the institution, are to be placed under the guidance of the Resident Missionaries at the station. We wish such an establishment the best success, founded as it appears to be upon the highest motives of good will and good purpose.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 27.

We regret to add that the *Windsor* has brought intelligence of the loss of the *Royal William* off the Cape, bound, from England to Calcutta.

We are now so much accustomed to bad commercial accounts from China, that it seems almost a matter of course to report them worse than the last on every arrival. Certainly those just received by the *Ruby*, which come up to the 12th October from Macao, are of that complexion. The *Vice-Roy* has discovered that the "store ships," which were forced to quit their anchorage at Lintin and by the Hong Merchants were reported gone away from the coast, instead of going away altogether, have only removed to another station a little further off. This deception he announces in a fresh edict, determined apparently (at least while the eye of the Pekin authorities are upon him) to follow up the prohibition against the Opium Trade with the utmost vigour; and for the first time we find a Canton paper (the *Free Press*) arguing the expediency of the interference of British authority in aid of the weak power of the Chinese Marine to put down a branch of trade, which, however important to the interests of the Bengal finances, may compromise the whole legitimate trade of England with China—undoubtedly an object far more important than the one or two crores of revenue which the India Company now reckon upon from the Opium monopoly. The Clearances at Canton in all September only mounted to 766 chests, viz., 210 new Patna, 70 new Benares and 486 new Malwa, making an aggregate of 12,189, chests since the 1st April, and leaving a stock of 8128 chests on the 1st of October, since which date there had been several arrivals. Prices are quoted at 650 *a* 655 Dollars for both the new Patna and Benares, and 500 for Malwa, but there was no business doing with the Chinese dealers at Canton, the only activity in the market being for shipment to the eastward. According to one letter no less than 15 Vessels were preparing to start for the East Coast which trade it was feared, would be greatly overdone. The latest news is contained in a letter from Macao from which we subjoin a few extracts.

Macao, 11th October.—The *Edinburgh* and *Red Rover* have come in to-day, bringing the June and July mails.

I scarcely know what to say about the frightful news brought by these mails; it will cause a good deal of consternation in Canton. A good deal of paper will come back here and people can't afford losses by re-exchange.

12th. I hear the Company have reduced their advancing rate in Bengal to 2s per Rupee; the rate here will therefore likely be 4s-4d. The *Sylph* is in, but letters not delivered.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 28.

As soon as the arrival of the Dutch Frigate *Bellona* was reported, the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* was despatched yesterday to Kedgeree for His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange, who is a Lieutenant of that vessel, and as the Steamer has been on her way up since the morning, we expect presently to hear the landing of the young Prince announced by the guns of Fort William. We hear His Royal Highness is to be received as a public guest and lodged in one of the wings of Government House not yet invaded by the Engineer's people employed in the repairs, and that a public dinner will be given to him. If the Ladies have any voice in these matters (and we think they ought to have) they will ask to be introduced to the illustrious visitor in the gay assembly of a public Ball which, with reference to his age, must be far more agreeable to him than the formality of a dinner party. In short, our fair friends *insist* that the former is indispensable, and His Honor the Deputy Governor cannot do better than make them his Counsellors upon such an occasion.

On making a call this morning at the Bank of Bengal, our attention was caught by seeing a statement pasted up in the most conspicuous place at the top of the stairs, giving an abstract view of the profits of the Bank under various heads from the last balance on the 30th of June to the end of October, which shewed an aggregate net profit of Rs. 3,38,591 made in the four months, that is, at the rate of 13-8-8¼ per cent. per annum. It is not however the prosperous state of the concern or the high rate of Banking profit which occasions this notice, but the very proper system of publicity which now prevails in regard to the affairs of the establishment, much to the credit of the present management, and very much in contrast with the ideas of olden times.

"Captain Alexander, the Traveller.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the admirers of courage and enterprise, that intelligence has reached Cape Town respecting the movements of Capt. Alexander. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson, a Wesleyan Missionary at Kamiesbergh, in Little Namaqualand, dated July 24 states that "we have heard from Colonel * (Capt.) Alexander; he says that he has performed a very satisfactory journey, and is now turning towards the Cape." At the time Mr. Jackson wrote, he had just returned from Great Namaqualand, where he doubtless received the above communication; and there is good reason for believing that Capt. Alexander was on the borders of the Damara country when he wrote his letter.

It is nearly twelve months since he left Cape Town. The last previous intelligence from him, on leaving the Missionary borders, was dated February 19,—, Capt Alexander, therefore, and his party, must have been fully five months in an unexplored country, and he will no doubt furnish the world with some valuable details respecting a country teeming with interest to the philantropist and the man of science."

BENGAL HURKARU.—November 27.

Penang papers to the 28th of October, reached us yesterday. They are nearly filled with a long account of the landing on that island on the 25th of October, of Prince William of Holland, who has now arrived at this port, and is serving as second Lieutenant on board of the Frigate *Bellona*. Mention is also made of the pirates having again appeared in great force in the vicinity of the pepper ports on the east coast of Sumatra; and the death of Mr. Edward Tanner, of the firm of Kerr and Tanner, is announced.

We received yesterday Canton papers to the 3d of October, which are full of fresh edicts—some of them of an important character. We shall copy from them daily portions, as their length prevents their appearance in one number. The first portion will be found in another column.

The loss of the *Martha*, from Liverpool to Canton, on the Paracels on the night of the 30th August, which we reported in our issue of the 2d instant, is confirmed in the *Canton Register* of the 19th Sept.

The following are the latest quotations of Opium:

Opium Patna.....	1835	800		Chests
	1836	800		
,, ,,	new	660	*a* 655	,,
,, ,, Benares	last year	730		,,
,, ,,	new	660	*a* 665	,,
,, Bombay Malwa.....		500	*a* 510	,,
,, Turkey.....		510	*a* 515	,,

The *Bombay Courier* received yesterday, crows with great glee at the repairs of the *Berenice* having been "satisfactorily effected" there, and wonders "what our Calcutta contemporaries will say to this." We say that we are glad to hear it, and very happy to find that our brethren at Bombay were mistaken in their *opinion* that the "repairs of the *Berenice* cannot be effected in India."

By the *British Monarch* from Moulmein, a letter has been received at Calcutta from an English subject residing near the new King of Ava. It is dated the 15th October, and states among other matters, that the King says, he expects some discussion with us ere long! and that he is keeping up a large preparatory establishment, having collected no less than 300 boats at the late boat races, each manned by 50 or 60 men. He has ordered the whole country to furnish boatmen, and says that he requires no other revenue. The letter also states that Ava is now to be laid waste. The gateways and Palace are to be destroyed, and every man who remains afterwards must pay 40 rupees.

Steam has much occupied the public mind of India, but not so powerfully as in England. It is both amusing and instructive to view the strides this most wonderful agent is making in our native land. Coaches are, comparatively speaking, knocked up, for a man his wife and family put themseves into a steamer and away they go to their journey's end at one-tenth of the expense of what it would cost by a carriage and pair; indeed many hundreds, nay thousands, visit places that they would, perhaps, never have thought of visiting, had it not have been for the cheapness of steam conveyance. In America inland steam navigation is the order of the day; in England, sea steamers are alone considered, and in this line our builders and engineers are improving every day. The immense vessels building for the American Steam Company surpass in size any that have hitherto been built, two we believe have been launched, the first at Bristol, the second at Liverpool, the third is finishing rapidly at the yard of Messrs. Curling and Co. of Limehouse. The dimensions are indeed gigantic, as the following particulars will shew:

	feet	*inch.*
Extreme length over all.....	253	0
Length between the perpendiculars,...	237	0
Breadth extreme,.....	40	4
Depth from the floors to the beam,...	27	1

Power of the Engines two in number, ...500 horse.

The hull when completed for sea, will cost about £100,000; draft of water when loaded 16 feet, displacing, at that draft 2,740 tons—every additional inch at this draft displaces 18½ tons. The average speed is expected to be 200 nautical miles per day, consuming 30 tons of the best Welch coals every 24 hours. It is supposed the run out to America will be made in 18 days; her return home in twelve days; expending on the voyage the enormous quantity of 900 tons of *coals*. The engines have a 7 feet stroke, and are fitted with Hale's patent condensers in addition to the common ones.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE November 29.

We deeply regret to state that the plague (or a deadly malady, which is scarcely to be distinguished from it) has again appeared at Palee, and is devastating that illfated Town; though not to the same extent as when last it made its detested appearance. The unhappy people are said to be flying in all direction.

Cabul.—Captain Alexander Burns, who has for some time been residing at Cabul has lately been diverting himself by visiting the "Koh-i-Sufeed," and having *enjoyed* a fall of snow and the keen air of that region has returned to the Capital. It is commonly reported, that gentleman will proceed by the route of Ghuznee to Candahar.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE,—October 19.

We regret to state that the *Duke of Sussex* from Penang and the *Julia* from Bombay, which arrived here on Tuesday last, came in collision with each other during a heavy squall, about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst., off the *Carimons*. The *Duke of Sussex* being much the larger vessel only carried away her jib-boom and sprit-sail-yard, but the *Julia* we are sorry to learn had her bowsprit and fore-mast carried away and six hands killed. We are not aware that any blame attaches any where—as far as we can learn the collision was purely accidental.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—October 26.

By the *Glenelg* which left China (Hong Kong) on the 9th inst. and came into port on Monday last, we have received the *Canton Register* of 19th, and the *Press* of 23rd and 30th ult. From the latter we republish the latest Opium Edict, against the trade in which fresh measures continue to be brought forward apparently with a view to its utter extinction if possible. Against the probability of such a result however the *Canton Press* opposes the out-and-out venality of the Mandarins, as well as the inability of the Chinese government effectually to guard the immense line of Coast extending from Canton to Corea—and probably the reformation of the one would be fully as difficult a task as the protection of the other. But in a government like that of China capable of carrying physical compulsion among all classes of its subjects to almost any extent, terror may sometimes supply the place of morality among its officers high and low, while the summary vengeance which it would exact against offenders detected on shore in the violation of its special laws against Opium, might perhaps serve the purpose, of the most efficient preventive service that was ever witnessed. There is no doubt however, that such violent efforts cannot last long and uninterruptedly on the part of a government acting on such despotic principles as that of China, but must in time be exhausted by their own operation. But so far as appearances at present go, there seems little or no prospect of the Opium trade again returning to its former footing—thanks to the light which Hue Naetzae's *Reform Bill* as it was fondly called, has shed over the question The, deliveries of the drug for September will be found in the quotations which we have given in another place from the *Canton General Price Current*, which also contains other particulars of the China market.

On the departure of the *Glenelg*, the *Chas. Forbes*, *Ruby*, *Shah Allulevie* and *Charles Grant* were all ready to leave for Calcutta, and may be hourly expected here. The *Saguenay* was the latest arrival from Singapore—she had been taken up to go to the East Coast with Opium. The *Harlequin* had sailed for South America, and the *Fairlie* and *Blakely* for Manilla, for which port the American ship *Horatio* had also sailed on the 7th inst. The *Ann* had been chartered to load at Manilla for England and would leave in a few day.

Since writing the above the *Shah Allum* has arrived, bringing us private advices from Macao of 12th instant, announcing the arrival of the *Edinburgh* from this the 14th ultimo, but communicating little additional intelligence to that already received from that quarter. A letter of the 4th Oct. received by her from Canton says: "Opium is as bad as ever, every body is going to the East; as many as 12 vessels are now preparing, or have within the last few days been despatched there. The New Teas, are coming in as well as Raw Silk, but with the exception of the sale of a few *Hungmucys*, nothing has yet been done—holders still asking by far too high prices."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—Sept. 17.

The speech of General Sedane in the correspondence to which it led between him, Espartero, and Mendizabal, and the series of duels it provoked, occupy almost exclusively the circles of Madrid. The result of these dissensions is seriously hurtful to the government; it developes the defects in the internal machinery of the Queen's council; it discovers the want of unanimity, of reciprocal confidence, and political integrity in the administration; it makes the people distrustful of every man in power by showing that those they have hitherto relied upon, were either inert, timid, or corrupt, and it strengthens the hope of Don Carlos and his adherents by exposing the weakness of his opponents. There is a complete want of dignity in the conduct of this Spanish quarrel. We find the adherents of Don Carlos bold and courageous ready to sacrifice themselves for the cause in which they have embarked, and, so far as the people of the Basque provinces are concerned, urged forward by indomitable resolution and universal enthusiasm. On the other hand, the Queen's party is broken up into divisions; they cannot act together they are perpetually accusing each other of treachery, and by that very means falling into the worst treachery they can commit against the interests of their Sovereign: whenever a military movement is to be made in one direction, some blunder is certain to take place in another, so as to counteract its operation: when ever a government measure is to be taken in Madrid, some awkward resistance, some unexpected diversion, arises in the Cortes, or a petty insurrection breaks out, or personal differences spring up, or something takes place that mars the intentions of the cabinet, and throws the government once more into confusion. We are at this moment as far from the conclusion, so far as appearances go, as ever: indeed, as the war progresses it seems to become more and more obscure, and all that is certain is that the Christinos (who have power as well as justice at their side) are much less able to take advantage of circumstances than their more wily and persevering antagonists.

The state of Ireland is, as usual, the one leading topic of distraction in the political circles; it must be confessed that the way in which the Irish journalist exhibits the condition of that country is not likely to dispel the prejudices and the ignorance concerning its real situation which prevail in England. The Protestant journals issue regular bulletins of murders, incendiary proceedings, and disasters of every conceivable description arising from the one-sided character of the government; and the Catholic papers, on the other side, represent the country to be unusually tranquil, and applaud to the echo every measure of the Irish administration. It is clear that both cannot be true; and who is to determine, at this side of the water, which party is the more trustworthy? People in England, as well as in Ireland, are likely to place the greater confidence in those statements that agree with their own desires; and so the fallacies go on increasing the sphere of their influence, but suffering no diminution in intensity by the way.

This has always been the case with intelligence of every kind from Ireland. We find the greatest difficulty in the attempt to collate Irish news with an approach to honesty. Unaffected as we are by the virulence of parties, we are often literally puzzled and confounded by the marvellous contradictions that prevail between the divided sections of the people. If a plain and simple circumstance is to be selected, we are sure to have two exactly opposite accounts of it: and we must either exclude it wholly from our columns, which would be unjust to our readers, or exercise the best judgment we can to guess at the probability, which may often unconsciously commit us to an infraction of truth. Our duty as journalists requires us to give the fact—but we have another duty of a higher order which requires us to give the fact truly. This is frequently impossible, and always very difficult, and the only escape we have is in bringing the discrepancies before the reader, and so perplexing him as much as we have been perplexed ourselves.

This dilemma ought to be borne in mind by every Englishman before he ventures to come to any conclusion upon Irish affairs. He really is not in a situation to judge fairly and fully; the evidence is not only imperfect but evasive, falsified, and blotted over with the grossest exaggerations. The same spirit of misrepresentation for the basest purposes is industriously circulated by the English press, which not only adopts the fabrications that fall in with its own side in politics, but renders them still worse by the additional blunders which absence from the scene and ignorance of the elements of Irish society render inevitable. Impartial commentaries upon Ireland are hardly any where to be found. Political writers, generally speaking, are too deeply pledged to one party or the other to permit them to speak dispassionately of subjects upon which their passions are so firmly engaged. Does any man rely upon the diatribes of the apostate *Times*? Let him turn to the *Chronicle*, and see what becomes of the paper misrule of the great Tory scribe. Does he depend on the vacillating, indeterminate, and many-coloured *Herald*? Let him consult the rabid *True Sun*, and he will find the blood of the massacres turned into smoke. Is he guided by the rancorous hostility and terrible narratives of the *Standard*? Only let him dip into the playful sallies of the *Globe*, and he will wonder how he could have suffered himself to think that Ireland was disturbed at all.

These facts must be palpable to every body; only that no body takes the trouble to investigate them, and most of the quiet, reasoning people, who take little or no interest in Irish affairs, and who, therefore, do not care on which side the truth is to be found, turn away from the inquiry in utter weariness, and, pursuing their own avocations, leave the combatants to settle the depute amongst themselves. We do not pretend to possess better information than our contemporaries on this agitating theme; but we believe that we regard it with better temper and a more earnest desire to separate truth from fiction. The result of our observation leads us to think that there is a greater mixture of correctness in the conflicting statements than such antagonist representations usually contain. Ireland is certainly not so peaceable (indeed it never was) as the reform party describe it to be—and there can be no doubt that it is much more tranquil than the other party will admit. From all the facts that we can gather, and we have examined them from time to time with more than ordinary caution, we are satisfied that Lord Mulgrave's administration has been productive of the best effects in the restoration of popular confidence—without which no government can exercise its functions beneficially in any country. If Lord Mulgrave have appeared to favour one party more highly than the other, it is not because he wishes to make invidious distinctions between them. He found the distinctions ready made, and all the wisdom that could be brought to bear upon them could not extirpate them. The numerical majority must in all cases, where justice is dealt out strictly to the people, come in for a larger share of whatever benefits and protection the government have to bestow than the minority: and when the minority have habitually exerted a dangerous and wrongful ascendancy over the rest, it is undeniable that in the transition to another state of things they must seem to suffer more than they really do. The very deprivation of advantages which they ought never to have enjoyed, is accounted as a wrong, and the compensating liberality which recognises past injuries and endeavours to atone for them, is assumed as a direct injustice. But all these events which now pass before us, heightened by our prejudices, will hereafter, contemplated in remote times with philosophical independence, excite the astonishment of posterity: and it will become a matter of our wonder how the proceedings of a government that address itself solely to national, and not to party objects, could have produced so much opposition, such fury, hatred, and malice.

We stated last week that one of the anomalies consequent upon the present system of election, which exposes a member to the chance of being unseated by petition, was that a gentleman who had no right to a place in Parliament might be cast into the extraordinary predicament of being called on to sit in a committee to adjudicate the claims of others similarly circumstanced. We find, however, that this statement was erroneous, and that an act, which passed during the reign of George IV., precludes members so situated from taking any part in the proceedings of election committees. But previously to that time the anomaly prevailed, so that until very recently, the great absurdity might have been committed of a member unduly returned presiding on the case of another. Our general argument in reference to the mode of determining the validity of votes still remains in full force. The scrutiny ought to take place before, and not after the election; by which means the protacted contests that occupy so much of the time of Parliment, the increased temptations to bribery and corruption, and the lavish expenditure that is at present required, would be altogether averted. We shall resume this subject, which we hold to be of great importance, in the proper season.

STANDARD.—Sept. 29.

The *Spectator* remarks that the British Whig Radicals do not display much alacrity in subscribing to defend the Irish seats, placed in jeopardy by the defect of title of those who hold them, and the determination of the Conservatives of the empire to obtain justice for the rightful claimants. The *Spectator* bears too hardly upon the Whig Radicals. If, indeed, they could by strength of purse insure a perversion of justice, there would be little doubt of their liberality; if there were the least hope that a counter subscription would beat back the Conservatives unjustly excluded from parliament, such counter subscription would be promptly forthcoming. But here lies the inconvenience. Election petitions are expensive no doubt; but even election petitions are limited to a certain *maximum* of expense; and the British Whig Radicals apprised as we rejoice to say they are, that the unjustly displaced Irish candidates will be supported up to the *maximum*, if necessary, and also fully assured that at least twenty of their Irish majority have not a foot to stand upon—these things, we say, duly considered, the British Whig Radicals prudently abstain from throwing away their money upon a cause so utterly hopeless. We expect, in fact, a large amount of abdications upon the meeting of the house; and this is a consideration which, with all respect, we would earnestly submit to our Conservative countrymen. By promptly subscribing they will prevent, instead of provoking, the counter subscription. Nothing but the expectation of an equivalent in one shape or the other, will ever induce a Whig Radical to part with his money; and if the Conservatives show by a prompt and liberal subscription, that the attempt to defend the usurped seats must fail, these seats will not be defended.

THE CANADAS.

"Quebec papers have been received to the 27th of August. They contain a copy of the address of the House of Assembly, and the answer of his Excellency Lord Gosford. The address was presented to his Lordship on the 26th ult., to which an answer was returned immediately, and on the same day he issued a proclamation proroguing the Legislature until the 5th of October. It must as a matter of course be further prorogued until the decision of the British Government on this important question shall have been attained. We subjoin the address with the reply of his Excellency.—

TO THE EARL OF GOSFORD, etc.

"May it please your Excellency—

"We, her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, humbly thank your Excellency for your speech from the throne at the opening of the present session. We assure your Excellency that at whatever season we may be called upon to perform the duties delegated to us by the people of this province, we shall ever regard as nothing the personal inconvience to which we may be subjected; more especially when we may be called upon to deliberate on the great interests of the country under circumstances as grave and critical as the present when your Excellency has to communicate to us the proceedings which have taken place in the Imperial Parliament since we were last called together, and the resolutions which have been adopted therein with regard to the affairs of this province. We ask permission humbly to represent to your Excellency that the course which this House has deemed it expedient to adopt during the last four years with regard to the existing financial difficulties, has been founded on the best recognised principles of the Constitution, and adopted with the view of obtaining the removal of numerous abuses and grievances against which this House and the people whom it represents have long remonstrated in vain, and the greater portion of which have been recognised as existing, and have been the subjects of promises and declarations which had raised a hope that they would be speedily redressed. It was, therefore, with deep regret, and, at the same time, with surprise, that we heard your Excellency announce to us that her Majesty's Ministers, before adopting any measures for the removal of the [illegible] abuses aforesaid, had resolved to propose to the [illegible] of Commons that a vote of credit should be passed for the advance, by way of loan, from British funds, of the sum required for the payment of the arrears due to the public officers, with the view that this sum should be hereafter drawn from the provincial chest by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament if this House should not, by granting the requisite supplies, obviate the necessity of any further action on the part of the Imperial Parliament. We should have believed, that under a Goverument which, like that of the mother-country, founds its fairest claim to the consideration of other nations on its respect for the na-

* Captain Alexander holds the rank of Colonel in the Portuguese Army.

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tural and political rights of the subject, would have felt that before proceeding to meet by measures of so extreme a nature, and so destructive of the Constitutional rights of a whole people, the refusal of this House to provide for the expenses of the Civil Government of the Province, it would be right to remove the main causes of this refusal, founded as it was on the existence of open and acknowledged abuses and grievances. We should think we were deceiving your Excellency and the Imperial Government if we did not firmly and frankly declare, that whatever be our anxiety to forward the work of conciliation, we regard these measures as an attack upon the property of the people and upon the most sacred rights of the House, and as tending greatly to affect the security of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this province, and their confidence in her Government, and therefore as constituting a serious obstacle to the arrangement of the existing difficulties, and as tending to weaken the ties which bind this colony to the mother country. We ask leave further to represent to your Excellency, that when this House, during the last Session of the provincial Parliament, came to the determination to suspend its deliberation, it was influenced chiefly by the conviction, grounded on the result of the preceding Session, that it could not with advantage to the country enter into the labours and incur the expenses of a regular Session in conjunction with the present legislative council, whose anterior proceedings breathed nothing but factious opposition to the wants and interests of the people. The two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by declaring (as your Excellency tells us they did) 'that it is expedient to adopt measures for securing to that branch of the legislature a greater degree of public confidence, have come forward to corroborate the opinion which the House held and still holds with regard to the legislative council. And we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that this significant and solemn declaration that one of the branches of the Legislation appointed by the Crown is not so constituted as to enjoy the confidence of the public, should be communicated to us at the same time with an imperative demand for supplies, and while her Majesty's Government has done nothing towards securing to that branch a higher degree of public confidence. The supplies are, as we humbly conceive, granted by the Commons solely in consideration of their entire confidence in the Government; and this confidence cannot exist while the Governmet leaves untouched a legislative body which it openly acknowledges not to possess the confidence of the public. But the astonishment produced by such a declaration, accompanied by such a demand, must be succeeded by a more painful feeling, when we are told that our rejection of this demand will be followed by the taking of the provincial moneys under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The people of this province would thus be punished by the violation of the most important of their rights, for the fault of the executive authorities, local or imperial, in abandoning the spirit of the Constitutional Act by declining so to constitute the Legislative Council as to secure public confidence in it, and by persisting in maintaining the present vicious composition of that body, notwithstanding the complaints of this House and the people it represents, reiterated during many years. Conduct like this, on the part of the imperial authorities, would destroy in us for ever all confidence, and all assurance in our present state of political existence, if we were not sustained by the hope that the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and her Majesty's Government have been induced to adopt it by a forced interpretation of the terms in which this House, during the last Session, declared its determination to suspend its deliberations. If this interpretation has not been seized with avidity, and for the purpose of using it as a pretext for coercive measures towards the colony; if a more precise and clear declaration of the meaning of this House can yet induce the Imperial authorities to prevent the effects of their misunderstanding, we declare that we have always held, and that we still hold, that the only means of insuring to the country, in a permanent and satisfactory manner, the advantages of a representative Government, would be to apply the elective principle to the Legislative Council, and that we cannot, therefore, recommend the adoption of any other means. But if, in despite of the unhappy experience of half a century, and above all, of the vain attempt recently made to reform that body, in pursuance of the solemn recommendations of the Canada Committee of 1828, her Majesty's Government still retains the hope of being able so to remode it as to enable it to answer the purposes of its institution, and to secure public confidence in it, it is for her Majesty's Government to hasten to have recourse to this measure, and to put it to the proof. It will then remain for this House to consider whether the reform thus effected is such as to lead to the hope of a system of legislation useful and honourable to the country, which is the sole object this House has sought to attain, in demanding the application of the elective principle to the Legislative Council of this province. We now proceed to represent to your Excellency that the declaration made by the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the Legislative Council of this province, is calculated to revive the hope that that branch of the Legislature will, at a period perhaps not far distant, but which is left indeterminate, be so composed as to lead the country to hope that for a time at least a regular and beneficial system of legislation may exist; but as this declaration neither charges nor weakens the reasons which at the last session induced this House to suspend its deliberations, we find ourselves under the painful necessity of adhering to the determination we then came to, of suspending our deliberations until the consumation of the Reformers—and that of the Legislative Council above all—announced by, and in the name of, the Imperial Authorities, which by reviving confidence, and restoring harmony in the Legislature, will give hope of the speedy disappearance of the numerous subjects of complaint enumerated in the several Resolutions, and Addresses of this House in former Sessions. We therefore assure your Excellency that the work of Reform once thus begun on the part of the Government—this House will be ready to receive, consider, and if possible to agree to, the several proposals which her Majesty's Gnverument may have to make to it for the final arrangement of the financial and other difficulties which have so long existed in this province; and also to recommence the regular course of its deliberations, which have only been interrupted in consequence of the conviction which the House then felt, and still feels, that no other result could now attend them than that of burdening the people with considerable expense, without any of the great advantages which they have a right to expect from a Session of Legislature. We ask leave yet further to represent to your Excellency, that although we do not make particular mention of the Executive Council, because we consider the reform of that body as intimately connected with that of the Legislative Council, we do not consider this reform as less essential to the good government of the province, or less adapted to forward the week of concialiasion. Certain recent proceedings of the Executive, which appear to be only the prelude to diverse others, lead as to regreat that the head of the local administration should not, under existing circumstances, have been surrounded by men possessing the confidence of the public, and uniting with great experience in business a perfect knowledge of the feelings and disposition of the people, and who, as such, would not have advised the head of the Executive to acts which can only increase the difficulties already existing the particular and local objects pointed out by your Excellency, and more especially, the advances of public money made to reliave the distress in certain parts of the province, and for other purposes, shall be the subject of our deliberations as soon as the circumstances of the province will permit."

The Address having been read, his Excellency returned the following answer:—

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House or Assembly;

"The Address which you have just presented to me I shall lose no time in transmiting for the information of her Majesty's government. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the deep concern and regret I experience in learning from it that you persist in the determination to deprive the country of the benefits of domestic legislation until all the demands you have urged shall have been granted—demands which it is not in the power of the Executive government to grant, and which on being submitted at your request to the highest authorities of the empire, they have solemnly declared it is in expedient to grant. The voluntary and continued abandonment of your functions as one branch of the local legislature, notwithstanding the assurance you have received from the high authority to whom you have appealed, that improvements will be made in the Executive and Legislative Councils, while it daily increases the evils under which the province labours, is at the same time a virtual annihilation of the Constitution under which that legislarure derives its existence. Being thus unhappily denied that assistance which I dad hoped to receive from the representatives of people for relieving the country from its present difficulties, it only remains for me to assure you that I shall exercise to the best of my judgment the power vested in me as the representative of our Sovereign for the preservation of the rights and the advancement of the interests and welfare of all classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

"Castle of St. Lewis, Aug. 26, 1837.

COLONIAL.

TRINIDAD.—We quote the following remarks on the late mutiny of the negro militia in this island from the *Port of Spain Gazette*:—"Without venturing to express an opinion as to the origin of the mutiny—a question which must involve a consideration of the conduct of the officers of the 1st W. I. Regiment, as well as of the mutineers—we must say that the arrangements which placed the officers of the regiment at the mercy of nearly 300 savages (men not only not understanding the allegiance due to their officers and colours, but totally ignorant of the moral obligations of society, and even of the value of life or the crime of murder) were far from judicious. At the time of the mutiny, there were only three old soldiers in the barrack—of the remainder a portion were recruited from slave-ships in January last, and the rest from the same source at subsequent periods. In such a state of uncivilization, with such an advantage in numbers—suffering, as they must have been, all the irritation which even in civilized beings the rigours of drilling produce, and rendered discontented by contact with many of their countrymen enjoying a taste of liberty far superior to their own, with time to enjoy themselves, and money, the produce of their labour, to spend—can the conduct of the mutineers astonish us? We trust that the intention of government to withdraw the white troops will, after this, be abandoned; for rather than have our lives exposed to the danger arising from the presence of a body of such men with arms in their hands, it were better that the inhabitants should submit to the inconvenience of doing garrison duty themselves." It is remarked that the proceedings in the Court of Criminal Prosecutions are, with only a single exception, against white persons.

BARBADOES.—From the *New Times* of the 28th July we condense the accounts of the storm in this island. It occurred on the 26th, and the gale was "so violent in its commencement as to lead us to expect nothing less than an awful repitition of the hurricane of 31. During the gale dependent on God's providence, and utterly helpless in ourselves; feeling, too, our nothingness, we despaired, but Providence relieved us. We have learned that the country has comparatively suffered little—the shipping has materially. The Governor, Sir E. Macgregor, and Andrew Drinan, Esq., editor of the *Globe*, exerted themselves with great success in the saving of life. On the 28th there lay on the pier and reef total wrecks, the Wave, from Demerara; the schooner Danube, from Nova Scotia (the former lost three men); the schooner Jean Camille, from Guadaloupe (the cargo, flour, lost); the brig Pitscottie, Ogilvey, from London (she had arrived but only the day before with government stores); the brig Elizabeth, from New Brunswick; the mail boat Tickler, from St. Vincent (Capt. Pearson and his lady were got on shore without serious injury); the brig Sir John Moore, New Brunswick; the brig Corsair, of Liverpool (sugar laden, and ready to sail); the schooner Jane, New Brunswick; the brig Amulet, of Alexandria, United States; the bark Schwartz, from Demerara (with 50 hhds. of sugar on board); barque Elizabeth, of Liverpool (ready to sail); brig Harmony, of Greenock; schooner Jonah, of New Brunswick; brig Sarah, Trotman, of Liverpool; the Pacific, of Greenock; the sloop Fortitude, of Tobago; Amelia, St. Lucia; Sir H. Warde, Berbice; Messenger, Trinidad; and Gleaner, of St. Vincent; and lastly, the steamer Albion. The City of Kingston, of Madeira; the Stranger, of St. Lucia; and Les Quatres Fréres, of Cherbourg, went out to sea. The Dove, Gannet, Spey, Elizabeth and Esther, the Fortitude, and the Britannia, rode out the gale, but the last vessel lost her mizen, and so damaged that it was necessary to tow her ashore to prevent her sinking at her moorings. Her Majesty's ship Gannet was moored with four anchors, but she drew them all, and had the gale lasted one hour longer, she must have shared the common fate, notwithstanding that all her masts were struck at an early hour, and that she looks to be an excellent sea boat. The ship Fortitude, though moored in ten fathom water, and held to the last by her anchors, is reported to have struck once, and injured her rudder and stern post. At five o'clock in the morning the wind was quite moderate, and the sea considerably gone down; but these elements had wrought their work of desolation, and done injury to the shipping and their cargoes which will scarcely be covered by 100,000l. sterling. A public meeting was held, the bishop presiding, at which it was resolved to raise a subscription for the relief of the ship-wrecked sailors. We regret to add that on the previous night (the 25th), a conflagration occurred, which burned the houses of Capt. Howell and Lawrence Bridgwater, Esq., in Bay-street; the house of Mr. J. P. Welsh was removed, and many other wooden houses were pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. The same paper of the 25th announces the death of the King, with the following addition:—"The proclamation of the accession to the throne of our most Gracious Queen Alexandria Victoria took place to-day at the yard, of the King's House, with the usual formalities, The *feu de joie* was beyond all precedence, and never can be equalled even by the regulars—Hem!"

GRENADA.—We have the *St. George's Chronicle* to the 22d of July. The following is a remarkable anticipation of the coming hurricane:—"We have had as great a fall of rain as we recollect to have ever occurred in the month of June. Wednesday night, all Thursday, and last night and to-day, the rain has poured in torrents, which we hope will prove a great blessing to the country. The wind was last night extremely boisterous, and is more so to-day, presenting much an indication of the approaching hurricane season. The appearance at present is rather wild." The following memorable passage is from the same paper:—"We most cordially rejoice to state, and we are sure that feeling will be participated in by all who see the statement, that subscriptions have been extensively and successively set on foot throughout these colonies for the relief of the destitute Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland; amongst these, we proudly announce the fact of three hundrend dollars having been contribute by the apprenticed labourers (those devoted and impoverished victims of tyranny and inhumanity!) of fourteen estates in Demerara towards the good cause. What will our friends in Aldermanbury-street say to this? We confidently challenge the production of a similar instance of liberality extended by the free-born peasantry of Britain towards their sable brethren of the West. Give us, we say, deeds, not words—bread, not a stone,"—*Atlas, Sept.* 17.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS.—The *Chronique* quotes a conversation in which Don Carlos was a speaker. "Why," he asks, "does this war exist, since the English look upon the affairs of Spain only as matters of business. As a contracting party, I am at least worth more than Mendizabel. Palmerston is not thinking of conquests, for he is no fool. Affair for affair, mine is the best.' "When speaking of Louis Phillippe," says the *Chronique*," his lengthy, serious and meagre, but always calm, countenance, assumes an expression of unwonted vivacity. 'I have had some relations with him,' said the Pretender, 'which may be compared to a slender thread not quite broken. My cause has assumed considerable importance—I shall at last stifle this volcano of juntas, patriots, and revolutionists. My cousin, who has also some reason to dread the tail of the clubs, anarchists, and assassins, has, after all, no other object in view than mine. A family compact would be the safeguard of the interests of Spain and of France, as a pledge of security for Europe. My cousin is a man of sense and prudence. *me gusta la pintuva qua la techo de la quadruple allwnza, un abueloy tres chiquillas.* None of our agents trouble themselves about our recognition in Paris, and yet there lies the pith of the question. Palmerston will have nothing to do with us; that's clear. I am unquesionably more impeded by the chivalrous incapacity of my friends than by the capacity of my enemies'"—*Atlas, Sept.* 10.

The speech of General Seoane in the Cortes, in allusion to the conduct of the officers in the late revolution, involved him, as our readers know in a series of duels, in one of which he was very severely wounded, and he now lies confined to his apartment in consequence of that wound. Another result of the speech alluded to was a correspondence in the Madrid papers, in which the aspersed officers, Seoane himself, Espartero, and Mendizabal took part. The letters of the officers were composed chiefly of braggadocios, boasting, and of keen recrimination against Seoane, their accuser, before the Cortes. The points chiefly dwelt on were his supposed delinquency in not attempting to prevent the murder of Quessada, and his alleged cowardice in the north of Spain, where, it was urged, he abstained from any "personal venture in the rebel's fight" at Fuentarabia and Irun. Seoane, very satisfactorily refutes both accusations, and repeats, with energy, his charge of a great want of discipline and soldier-like conduct against the officers who deserted their standard in sight of the enemy, in order to forward a political movement in the capital. And he charges Espartero with a want of firmess in failing to punish these officers by decimation. Espartero's letter is a very long one, the object of which is to describe the situation of the army under the Mendizabal administration. "I assumed the command of the army," he says, "in the most critical circumstances. Some days after I was obliged to fly to the relief of Bilboa. Destitute of resources, notwithstanding my warm remonstrances, I was under the necessity of sending from Villarcayo a cabinet courier to Logrono, to bring money from my own house. The subsistence of the army was by no means provided for, and it was necessary to use all possible means in order to procure the soldiers their daily rations, which were seldom complete. In that rigorous season the troops struggled not only against misery, but also against nakedness. Some regiments made that memorable campaign in summer trousers, and in general they were all exposed to the severity of the atmosphere. The officers themselves were in want of boots and shoes, and the hardest heart would have been touched on beholding the blood which covered the soldier's feet when we went over roads which mud and gravel had rendered impassable. Two hundred pairs of shoes only arrived from Santander. I demanded leather to make sandals, but I succeeded not, because the leather was too rough, and besides we had no convoys. Constancy got the better of everything—victory crowned efforts so heroic, but the hospitals were afterwards filled with sick, and it was with sorrow that one saw those men whom the enemy's fire had respected the victims of a complete abandonment, without beds, food, or medicines. How may have been amputated—not owing to their wounds, but to their feet having been frozen! Let the people of Cartoo Wedales, Portugalete and Bilboa be questioned—let those brave Englishmen who co-operated in the deliverance of Bilboa; let Deputies Lujau, Arana, and Santa Cruz be questioned—they will all say what the soldiers had to suffer before they entered that town, and what disorganization prevailed in every part of the administration. General Seoane himself was a witness of it. And," he justly adds, "those deputies should have warned the nation (in the sanctity of the representative body) of the real state of the army. They should have torn off the mask of M. Mendizabal, when he ventured impudently to affirm that the army was abundantly supplied with everything. Let the Cortes demand communication of my correspondence, from the moment when I assumed the command to the period when I left the Basque provinces in pursuit of the Pretender. Let the answers be at the same time communicated, and let impartiality judge." On that deception of Mendizabal he throws the discontents of the army, and to that he imputes the assassination of Escalera and other general officers. He denies that he was ordered to attack the Carlists at Segovia, or that he had any orders to advance at all. His march to Madrid was regarded, he says, as a felicitous inspiration by the ministry itself. and they urged him to hasten his steps, but not till after he had announced his approach. "Let those who are exempt from passion say whether I was right in proceeding to Madrid, and whether my presence has not saved the Queen, Cortes, and government?" Seoane, he says, met him, and painted a dreadful picture of the misery to be apprehended from the approach of the army to Madrid. He (Espartero) had more confidence in his troops and in the people, which confidence had been justified by the result. He was then told that the enemy were to be driven from Segovia into the Alcazan, which ministers said they were fortifying, yet he was not supplied with the cannon he had demanded, even when his troops were ready to march. "With these facts before them," writes Espartero, "I leave all impartial men to pronounce whether General Seoane, who styled himself Espartero's friend, should have levelled against him insinuations as perfidious as false." "Public opinion," he says, "considered the preceding ministry as injurious to the interests of the country, and, after the privations imposed on it, the army could not think otherwise. He (Espartero) did not justify the officers of the guard, but their rising was one of *solicitude* not *anarchy*, and when dismissed they left their troops in the best order. "I summoned the officers." he adds, "and ordered them to repair to a spot where they would await her Majesty's decision with regard to them; after which I went to the troops, and publicly condemned the conduct of the officers, exhorting the soldiers to persevere in their duty, and to combat the enemy with as much heroism as they had hitherto done. They unanimously promised it, and I immediately promoted the second sergeants to the rank of officers. I moreover demanded of the government sixteen crosses of Isabella, two for each of the four battalions of the brigade, in order to distribute them to the soldiers by the casting of lots, as a just reward for their promise, which they have so well performed, Their conduct has since been exemplary; the officers pardoned by her Majesty have since joined their colours, all are marching against the enemy, and I hope that, in our first encounter, they will display their courage, and add fresh laurels to those they have already reaped." He denies that he had any thing to do with a change of ministry; that his aid was rendered only to free the Queen Regent from thraldom, and not to impose trammels on her Majesty's purpose. "The officers of the royal guard had not,' he says, "committed a crime punishable with denunciation, or by dragging them through Madrid in chains with their regimentals torn from their backs. This would have been an exhibition agreeable only to the rebels." He denies that he asked Seoane any questions about the popularity of the ministry. He could not, he says, be other than well informed on the subject himself. "However," he adds, "a private conversation should not have been reported in the sanctuary of the laws in a malignant spirit. That report tends to establish that I laboured to subvert the ministry. I have, on the contrary, done my utmost to prevent a conflict. I should have betrayed my oaths and conviction in joining the late cabinet to the detriment of the army, for I could not then have demanded the necessary supplies. If I ultimately gave way it was to avoid greater calamities; but after the organization of the new cabinet I resigned, in order to apply myself wholly to the war." He concludes his letter by observing, that it is the duty of Spaniards to die for their country. "We have a flag," he says, "dear to our hearts—'Isabella and the constitution.' Let that be our motto, Proclaimed with enthusiasm and loyalty, that motto must render us invincible and crush our enemies."

Mendizabal's letter is first devoted to the repudiating of the facts brought by Espartero in proof of the destitution to which the army was reduced, and goes on to say:—"Although no hasty opinion should be ventured on military questions, yet I must say, that hourly informed as General Espartero was of the situation of General Mendez Vigo, of the reinforcements he received, and of the state of the capital, his excellency might have marched in preference towards Buitrago, instead of taking the royal road of Madrid, the only direct one (according to the expression of his excellency) by which to operate against the rebels who occupied Segovia. The Carlists would in that case have undoubtedly been defeated, or have disbanded themselves; the immense booty carried away from the rich and abandoned province of Segovia would have fallen into the hands of our brave soldiers; no house would have been delivered up to plunder; the Carlist junta would not quietly reside in Castile, tearing away from their families a number of young men, to swell the ranks of the Pretender's army. And, then, the division, covered with laurels, after rendering so important a service to the country, might have marched to the field of Herrera, and prevented the reverse lately sustained by the troops of General Buerens. All this required some time to achieve. General Mendez Vigo, might have been left to pursue the rebels. Every thing tends to prove that the Pretender would have received the deadly blow which his excellency so often promised the government to inflict on him. Such, however, has not been the case, and General Espartero's conduct clearly shows who is to blame. I deplore, as a good Spaniard, as an honorable citizen, as a real patriot, the harm which those explanations are calculated to produce, but it was my duty, in that treble respect, to defend my wounded honour."

Mendizabal volunteered into the national guard as soon as he resigned his ministry, in the hope, it is said, of being enabled to command a battalion during the elections; but on the day of meeting for the purpose of selecting officers, Mendizabal had not one vote for the captaincy, and was beaten by two to one for that of lieutenant.

General Seoane is appointed President to the Cortes. The Cortes have settled the salaries of the clergy: the archbishop 1,500*l.*; the metropolitans, 1,200*l.*; and the suffragers 300l. each.—*Atlas, Sept.* 17.

FRANCE.

The public mind was agitated with alternate hopes and fears of the fidelity of Achmet Bey; but though the peaceful looked for his observance of the treaty, the government relaxed not a point in their preparations for the advance against Constantine. The Duke de Nemours sails from Toulon for Africa on the 15th.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL BACON.

The following correspondence took place between this officer and M. Oliveira, previous to his release:—

MR. BACON TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (M. OLIVEIRA).

"Dear Sir,—I have written several letters to the Minister of War, who has never condescended to reply to any one of them. . . . . I therefore now address you, as a Minister of the Portuguese Government, begging of you to inform me in the course of the day what may be the decision of your colleagues. I demand, and *instanter*, as a British subject illegally arrested, that one of the three following proposals be accorded:—1. That I be forthwith released, with a sufficient indemnity for my false imprisonment. Or, 2. That, if I am to be ordered out of the country. I be instantly released, in order to settle my affairs in Lisbon, so, that I may go to England by the *Chieftain*, which sails the day after to-morrow, always having my expenses paid, and an assurance that my claims shall be submitted to an impartial tribunal, for which purpose only have I returned to Portugal. Or, 3. That I be furnished with the names of my accusers, together with the accusations against me, and that I have a fair trial within forty eight hours. I write this to you, Sir, for your education in England has given to you, what does not seem to be understood by some of your colleagues, the knowledge, that an application from one gentleman to another at least merits an answer. I am, my dear Sir, your's very faithfully and in haste, for I am a close prisoner, and the doors shut at sunset."

"September 11, Castle of St. George. "A. BACON."

THE MINSTER OF FINANCE TO MR. BACON. (WRITTEN IN ENGLISH).

"Treasury, Sept. 12.

"Dear Sir,—I have received your note of yesterday's date, and did not immediately reply to it this morning, as I had not yet seen my colleagues on the points upon which you dwelled. Their decision on the same is, that the Government, will allow you the necessary sum to defray your passage to England, or to any other foreign country should you prefer it, but that they must, during the continuance of the actual political state of things here, persist, in their intention of requiring your absence from it. So soon as the civil war and present crisis terminate, they beg me to assure you that there will not be the smallest obstacle to your again returning to it. In respect to your further claims on the Government for past services, they can be through your agent laid before the commission about to be specially created for the purpose of investigatmg them, when they will, I entertain no doubt, be taken into due consideration. As the *Cheiftain* sails early in the morning, it will not be possible to arrange matters in time for your departure by her; but if you are ready to avail yourself of the following steamer, and will signify your intentions in that respect, the Government will take the necessary measures in time to carry your wishes into

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effect. My duties are purely financial, to which I restrict my attention as much as possible in matters of Government. I am sorry, indeed, for this truly unpleasant incident as regards yourself, and being quite ignorant of particulrs, I can exercise no further interference than such as my own feelings of esteem towards you will dictate to soften the inconvenience of this disagreeable affair to you as much as circumstances will allow me.—
am dear Sir, yours very truly. "JOHN OLIVEIRA.
—(Herald.)

MORE OF MRS. FRAZER AND THE STIRLING CASTLE.

The Lord Mayor received on Thursday, from the family of Lieut. Otter the following letter relating to the adventures among the savages of the late crew of the Stirling Castle. Lieut. Otter is employed officially at Moreton Bay, and his account throws great light on the dark passage of the narrative delivered by the parties themselves.

Moreton-bay, Sept., 1836.

I got a week's leave of absence to go down to the bay for the purpose of amusing myself with catching turtle. The wind proved favourable for the sport when we had got to the pilot's station, and after remaining a few days there, I thought I would take a day's shooting at a place called Brisby's Island, which is situated on the north side of the bay. I accordingly proceeded to that place, and whilst out my gun fell in with two meu, whom I took to be natives. When they came up, however, they addressed me to my astonishment in English, and told me that they were part of the crew of a vessel called the Stirling Castle, which had sailed from Sydney to Singapore, about three months previously, and had been wrecked on one of the Bornean reefs, near the entrance of Torres Straits. The whole of the crew, with the captain (Fraser), his wife, and two mates, had got away from the wreck after a fortnight's dreadful suffering. One of the boats, in which were the abovementioned persons and some sailors, eleven in all, they had been forced to beach a little below Sandy Cape, above 200 miles to the northward of this; the other boat had parted from them a few days before, and they saw no more of it. They went on to say, that soon after their landing, the natives came down and took every thing from them that they had saved, stripped them all perfectly naked, forced them to fetch wood and water, and treated them with the most savage cruelty. They themselves, with another who had been obliged from weakness to stop about twenty five miles behind, had managed to get across to the main land, for they had run the boat ashore on an island. After travelling for six weeks along the coast, in which journey they suffered uncommon hardships from the cruelty of the different tribes they fell in with they most providentially had arrived at Brisby's Island just in time to meet with me. They had crossed the narrow channel which separates this island from the main land the day before I arrived, and as I was to leave the next morning, it would have been long before they would have been seen or heard of, as the island is hardly ever visited, and they did not know themselves where they were, or how far from the settlement.

I immediately dispatched two men after the unfortunate fellow who had been left behind, and he was brought to me naked, and black as the two others. After that I started for the settlement (Moreton-bay) On reporting the circumstance to the commandant, Captain Fyars, two whaleboats were got ready, and being provisioned for three weeks, the command of the squadron was given to me for the purpose of endeavouring to rescue the remainder of the crew, particularly the unfortunate lady, who was treated with as much cruelty as any of the rest, the savages having no regard for the fair sex. We now proceeded with soups, wine, clothes, &c., for the men, and I was furnished by two of the ladies of the settlement with female attire for Mrs. Fraser. A person accompanied me as interpreter, and proved of the greatest service, as he had formerly been a runaway convict, and resided nearly six years amongst the natives with whose language he was well acquainted.

We lost no time in getting out to sea, and in two days after leaving the pilot-station we put into a river about seventy miles to the northward, as we expected intelligence from some of the natives. After some trouble Graham, our interpreter, heard of two white men being in the native camp, and by promising hatchets to the savages he induced them to bring the white men in. The poor fellows were wild with joy at seeing us, and could hardly believe their senses, as they never expected to be liberated. They told us that the captain and first mate had sunk under their sufferings; that Mrs. Fraser was alive when they last saw her, about 40 miles off, but undergoing every hardship, and that two of the crew were drowned in endeavouring to swim to the channel. I now sent one boat round the next point, about forty or fifty miles distant, whilst I started off on foot with three others, armed only with pistols, for fear of alarming the blacks, who are much afraid of a gun. When we had proceeded about six miles, the treacherous wretches attacked us with clubs, and forced us back to the boats, as we were hardly able to keep them off with our pistols, which they had but little fear of. We were obliged to fire at them several times in our own defence, although much against my wish, as I was afraid of their retaliating upon the unhappy people in their power. We now embarked, and followed the former boat round the aforesaid point into a wide bay, which we reached before night. About two days afterwards we got the second mate, and such a miserable skeleton I never beheld, quite black and naked. The account of his sufferings was horrible, as he had been tortured in a variety of ways, because he was too weak to drag the heavy logs of firewood in obedience to the wishes of the savages.

We learned, to our mortification, that Mrs. Fraser, who had been some time alone amongst the savages, had only a few days before passed the very spot where we were, but that she had been carried off by a large party of blacks, who were going to fight another tribe about forty miles distant, and Graham told me he knew the very spot where she was. I sent him off directly to the place, he having previously stripped himself—the only way of escaping illusage from these brutes, and I followed the next morning along the beach, to support him, if it should be requisite, accompanied by three men, well armed with muskets this time.

After we had gone about 30 miles we came to a mark in the sand—the signal agreed upon for us to stop and wait for him. We had not been here half an hour, when he appeared with four natives on the top of the cliff above us. When he came down the hill the blacks, on seeing us armed, attempted to move away, but he pursuaded them, by promises of hatchets, to turn back. I went up to meet him, and you may conceive my joy and satisfaction when he told me that Mrs. Fraser was waiting on the top of the hill until I sent her a cloak. I immediately gave him a cloak and petticoat, and shortly afterwards she appeared. You never saw such an object. Although only thirty-eight years of age, she looked an old woman of seventy; perfectly black, and dreadfully crippled from the sufferings she had undergone. I went to meet her, and she caught my hand, burst into tears, and sank down quite exhausted. She was a mere skeleton, the skin literally hanging upon her bones, whilst her legs were a mass of sores, where the savages had tortured her with firebands. Notwithstanding her miserable plight, it was absolutely necessary to start homewards, though she had already come nine or ten miles, as there were about 300 natives in the camp, who, Graham said, would most likely attack us in the night, for many of them had been unwilling to give her up. He had fortunately met with one of his former friends, a kind of chief, through whose influence he had succeeded. So treacherous are the natives that it is impossible to trust one of them for a moment.

After having given the poor woman some port wine, which I had brought with me in a flask, and some tea, which she thought was nectar from heaven, she insisted upon immediately setting out, though we had nearly thirty miles to walk. On the road she gave a dismal account of her hardships and privations, interrupting herself with bursts of gratitude, which it was painful to listen to. Her husband had been speared before her face about a month back, and had gradually pined until his death totally neglected. Any attempt of hers to approach him was followed by blows on the head. When he died, they dragged the body away by the heels and buried it in the sand. The unfortunate first mate suffered still more; they burnt his legs with firebands to such a degree that on his crawling into the water the flesh dropped off from the bones, which were laid bare up to the knees, and in this state he lay helpless, and was starved to death. On one occasion, when she attempted to take him a few cockles, they knocked her down with a club, and dragged her through a pond by the arms and legs.

When we met her she had been two days without food, and had subsisted the most part of the time on a kind of fern-foot which is found in the swamps. Now and then she would get the tail or fin of a fish, when the savages had a superabundance. This she was obliged to earn by dragging heavy logs of wood, and fetching water, and she was not allowed to enter their huts; but, destitute of all covering as she was, she was obliged to lie out the whole night, even in the heaviest rains. This is but a slight sketch of what she went through; a detailed account would fill a quire of paper. When we had got about half way to our boats, we were obliged to carry her in turns. We did not arrive until the next morning, when, after taking some rest, she begged I would send her some hot water to her tent, as she was anxious to restore her face and person to their natural colour. I suspect she found it no easy task, as besides her exposure to the sun and wind, the natives, in order to bring her as near as possible to their own complexion, had rubbed her every day with charcoal and fat.

Our only anxiety was to get away, as we had accomplished our errand, and the blacks were keeping us constantly on the watch. We were detained by contrary winds for four days, during which one of our men got a spear sent through his thigh At length we had a fair breeze, and reached the settlement in two days and a night.

Since our arrival Mrs. Fraser has been suffering very much from the effects of her hardships, which showed themselves in pains in her limbs and joints. She is now coming fast round and I dare say will be soon quite well.

[We have with difficulty made space for this interesting letter, as its consequences to future voyagers may be incalculable.]—*Atlas Sept.* 17.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS—WORKHOUSE DISCIPLINE—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

We have not at hand any means of ascertaining the average annual number of commitments and summary convictions foroffences of the various degrees of criminality throughout England. The annual commitments, are, in round numbers, 90,000, but we are not sure that any account has been rendered of the convictions. A very large proportion of these offenders consists of children mostly boys, under the age of thirteen years; besides these there is a vast number of children who are charged with offences, and are really culpaple, but who, instead of being convicted or committed, are dismissed by the magistrates with reprimands, exhortations or menaces; and when to these classes is added the still larger class of children who have been guilty of offences but are not prosecuted, the total number of juvenile criminals is enormous. The magistrate hesitates to send mere boys to prison for fear of their becoming worse by the contaminating examples of the elder criminals. He has to make a choice between two evils, that of passing over a petty offence, and thus encouraging, or at least not punishing, practices which are likely to lead on to greater crimes, and that of inflicting a punishment from which it is almost vain to hope reformation, and more reasonable to fear corruption of a youth's character, and which will probably fasten on him the stigma of a habit and repute thief, &c., through life. The magistrate commonly leans to the side of mercy, and dismisses the young criminal with a passing, warning, which is forgotten as soon as it is given. In like manner a person who has suffered an unjury at the hands of a young person is open to the usual solicitation for his escape and the plea of youth and *prenus temptus* is seldom urged in vain; and hence these offenders, many of whom, though young in years, are old in villainy, enjoy a high degree of impunity, and flourish and abound. And yet the magistrate is right; for he can direct no punishment for such offences without doing to the community and to the pecant youth more harm than good by the infliction. The fault is in the law; it is notorious that with respect to juvenile offenders, prisons do not answer the purposes for which they are supposed to be instituted and maintained. They have no adequate means of instruction combined with correction, and no suitable classification is adopted. There are the treadmill, whips, and solitary cells, but the schoolmaster i abroad—at least he is not in prison. The ordinary prison classification is into tried and untried, and there are in some places subdivisions of felons, misdemeanants, fines petty offenders, &c. The principle of classification is the legal denomination of the offence—it is seldom according to age or character; and hence the young delinquent is thrown into the company of the old and experienced offender, whose lessons, in the vainity of the prison hours, are imparted and received with mutual delight. Whipping, which would be in most cases a more effective punishment for boys than imprisonment, cannot be administered for all offences and is, we believe in no case a substantive punishment; that is it cannot be awarded without imprisonment for a longer or shorter time; so that the magistrate must take a lot of noxious matter of punishment, in order to get a small portion of what he might deem beneficial. The evil state of things has been allowed to continue too long, and we cordially thank her Majesty's government that they are determined to do something to remove it, though to the project which they seem to entertain with that view we cannot extend the same approbation. It is, as we understand, the formation of an establishment somewhat after the model of the Hackney Wick Institution, but on a grander scale. The objects of this species of legal chastisement, which, for want of a better name, we will call tertiary punishment, should, we conceive, be to reform the character of the offender, and then to restore him to his friends, and let him take his chance of getting into some honest calling with as little expense to the community as possible. We do not consider that the example of imprisonment has any great influence *in terrorem* over young minds. Now applying these principles to the proposed scheme, it appears to us to be open to several objections:—1. The expense would be very considerable in buildings and establishment, 2. Supposing that the wished for reformation of character should be there wrought—which is granting a good deal—the children, who would be collected from all quarters, could not be turned adrift on the expiration of their periods of punishment without a moral certainty that they must resort to their old unlawful practices to procure the means of subsistence; for they could not all be absorbed in the employment of one locality distant from their friends. If collected in masses they must be disposed of in masses; and thus the scheme would involve the great expense of providing for the young offenders a permanent retrievement in life by emigration, &c.; and this might operate as a lure to many parents, who, from want or indolence, are willing to exonerate themselves from the burden and responsibility of providing for or watching over their offspring, and if so it would be a premium to crime, instead of a discouragement; and, in short, most of the objections that are urged against transportation would apply to this mode of punishment. But we would not have canvassed the policy of the project so freely if we were not prepared to suggest something in the way of substitution which we deem to be more safe and practical. It appears to us that good schools of moral reformation for young offenders whose characters are not depraved, might be formed in the new union workhouses, and that the children might be sent to the house belonging to the district in which the offence was committed, instead of to prison or the house of correction. In the workhouses, classification according to age is already established; there is school room, and schooling is commenced, though, we regret to say, not in so improved a method as to give us any lively hopes that the hereditary taint of pauperism will be eradicated by it; and there are also visiting chaplains to superintend the morals of the pauper youth. In these respects appropriate provision is made, and improvements might be grafted on it. The great objection seems to be the want of idoneous instruction and adequate superintendence; but as this objection applies in some degree to the scheme of a single institution, it may be answered generally, that the same talents which would be required to conduct the institution would be sufficient to superintend the workhouse schools. The objection receives more than its due amount of weight from the low state of discipline in which these schools now are, and which we deem it incumbent on the poor-law commissioners and guardians to consider and redress. To counteract this objection, besides the advantages above mentioned, there is the strong probability that the young offenders when liberated, would meet with employment in the vicinity, or procure assistance from their friends to seek it elsewhere, and thus re-enter society without drawing any further charge on it. There might be some difficulties in the minor arrangements as to the apportionment of expense between the union, country, and parish, &c., but none which might not be easily surmounted. At all events the thing might be tried, and a model school established in some one or more of the unions without much trouble, and at a comparatively trifling expense.—*Morning Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEA.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest sat on Tuesday on the body of Mr. W. H. Booth, a barrister, of No 6, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 52, who was killed by being thrown from his horse on Tuesday morning. William Squires said he was on the New-road, St. Pancras, about seven o'clock, when he observed the deceased riding on a gray horse; it was going at a walking pace, when the animal stumbled and threw its rider over its head, and fell upon him The deceased was extricated and set upon a cart, but he died on the way to the North London Hospital. The horse stumbled over a large stone, stuck up in the road; the deceased appeared to hold the reins loosely; the horse did not show any signs of restiveness. The house surgeon said the vertebræ of the neck were broken. Verdict, "Accidental death."—*Atlas Sept.* 10.

OUR CONSUL IN MOROCCO.—According to a letter from Seville, of the 20th ult., (published in *El Espanol*), the population of Tangier had committed frightful outrages against the Franks, murdering the French and Spanish to embark. The latter had arrived at Ceuta on board a bomb-vessel.—*Ibid.*

A CHARGE AGAINST THE QUEEN.—The *Chester Gazette* says that a boy was sentenced to three month's imprisonment at the last quarter sessions there for stealing a pair of breeches, which it was laid in the indictment were the property of her Majesty the Queen How her Majesty became possessed of such an article of dress is merely insinuated by the statement that the previous wearer was a soldier. [This sort of *subligacuti* figures in the country papers. An Irish journal relates a story of a priest on a journey sleeping at a house where a carouse had been held over night, and finding in the morning that one of his boon companions had escaped with his nether garments, unawed by the terrors of bell, book, and candle, the priests on rising was compelled to exclaim with the poet, "Thae breeks o'mine, my only pair." The last of these unmentionable anecdotes appears in a journal of the south of Scotland, which reports that a bailie of Selkirk lately sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made from wool which on the same morning was growing on the back of a sheep, the processes of clipping, washing, carding, combing, drying, dying and redrying, spinning, weaving, fulling, dressing, cutting out, and sewing up, having been completed between the bailie's breakfast time and his dinner hour!]—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN STEAM SHIP.—On Monday the new steam vessel the Colchis was cleared out of the City Canal at Blackwall. She was built in the yard of Messrs. Fearnall and Fletcher for the Russian government, and is intended as an armed steamer to sail on the Black Sea. She will be fitted up with three guns of large calibre, besides swivels and small arms. The Colchis is a very handsome craft, with a round stern in length, 165 feet over all. She is 250 tons burthen, and will be fited up with two engines of 60 horse power.—*Ibid.*

A WATERLOO OFFICER.—On Friday a most interesing scene took place at the Regent's-park barracks:—the burial of the last Waterloo officer of the 2d Life Guards, Mr. Broughton, who succeeded the brother of Sir John Moore as chief surgeon to the Regiment some twenty-five years ago. The ceremony of the interment was deeply impressive, and touched the feelings of all, whether friends or strangers; it was novel, being a mixture both of civil and military arrangements. The procession, which included a beautiful charger in sable caparisons, and was preceded by the fine band and drums playing that sublime composition, the "Dead March,', wound its solemn way through an avenue of the troops leaning on their arms reversed. Mr. Broughton was a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, and well known in the scientific world.—*Ibid.*

Romanism in Ireland is not a religion, but a policy, and is no more entitled to the respect and forbearance which a purely spiritual system, however erroneous, might reasonably claim than the ruin once consecrated by holy worship, and which has become a receptacle for robbers, is entitled to the reverence with which, when first dedicated to the service of God, it may have been not unfittingly honoured.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

DIARY OF AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.—Four duels at or near the Bayoa-road—a deer hunt at Carrolton—an expedition to Ramblerville—roulette and pharo at the lake—mintjulepa and milk punch at the Rialto—ice cream and music at the pavilion—sermons in the churches. These are the principal means of passing pleasantly a Sabbath in New Orleans at this season. It affords a dish for almost every taste, though the appetite which can relish portions of it must be rather depraved.

There was a singular ancestral fitness in the marriage of the Duke of St. Albans (descended from the Nell Gwynn) with Harriett Mellon. Even the aristocracy must have beheld it with something of a jocose satisfaction, in the midst of their dislike. The public unequivocally enjoyed it. Moralists were perplexed; especially those of the two extremes,—the "outrageously virtuous," who gladly thought the worst of it, and the most liberal speculators upon the ordinations of Providence; who (though coming to a conclusion for the best) are struck with wonder to see one system of morals proclaimed from the high places, and another acted upon, and associated with flourishing perpetuities. Charles the Second, whose restoration is still thanked for in the churches, and who was the most avowed libertine that ever sat on the British throne, has left hundreds of descendants (thousands rather) from his various mistresses, the chiefs of which are still flourishing in the highest rank, and carrying forward the united dignities of a zeal for church and state and an unlawful origin. The spectacle, it must be allowed, is puzzling. But seen with an eye of charity (the only final reconciler,) there is "a preferment in it." better than what it is supposed to include, but which it will be easier to investigate two hundred years hence, when loyalty and piety shall have ceased to have stumbling-blocks in their way, to which they at once bow down to and are bound to be shocked at.—*Monthly Repository.*

THE PRINCE OF WURTEMBERG.—The Princess Clemantine of Orleans is to be married, we hear, to the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the Princess Mary of Orleans will positively be "led to the altar," by the Prince of Wurtemberg at the end of the present month. The bride is one of the most gentle, benevolent, and accomplished creatures in France. Her charity, her grace, and her skill as an artist, are themes for eulogy "not loud but deep." Some particulars of the bridegroom may prove acceptable to our readers, and we therefore borrow from the correspondent of a morning paper the following sketch:—"The Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg is a younger son of the Duke of Wurtemberg, a general in the Russian service, who commanded at the siege of Dantzic. The bridegroom is about thirty-three years of age, a handsome good looking man, who came here *incog*, about two months ago to settle about this important affair. He is moreover nephew, by his mother's side, of the King of the Belgians, who has arranged the matters and conducted the negociation. M. de Muliner, Wurtemberg minister at Paris, has just been instructed finally to sign the marriage settlement. The prince is nephew and also brother in law of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, who married his sister. He is a Protestant. has given up his commission of major general in the Russian service, and intends principally to live at Paris. They are already preparing the Elisee Bourbon for the reception and residence of the married couple."

A splendid Archery *Fete* was given on Tuesday last, by W. Harrison, Esq., at his seat at Cheshunt, to about 300 of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. There were four prizes contended for, which were adjudged as follows:—first, Sir Henry Meux's eldest son; second, Miss Meux; third, Miss Chauncy Munden; Fourth, Mr. Montague Harrison. Four tables, covered with the choicest wines, fruits, &c., were set out, some on the lawn, others in the house, for the refreshment of the very select and numerous company assembled. We were highly delighted with the rare and beautiful plants (some of them very scarce exotics), which, here and there, attracted attention, and which fully vindicated the learned owner's claim to the title of the most spirited cultivator of horticultural rarities in the county. The fruit, which was the produce of the worthy gentleman's garden, was greatly admired, being the same as obtained for Mr Pratt (his gardener) numerous prizes at the Hertford show on the previous Thursday, The company, after a most delightful entertainment, departed highly gratified.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The *Globe* gives the following list of articles, animals and artizans in the new House. A Hog, a Fox, a Duke, a Smith, a Rose, a Master, a Horseman, a Seal, a Cooper, a Shepherd, a Collier, a Style, a Leader, a Potter, a Lemon, a Patten, a Somerset, a Hawke, a Carr, a Cole, a Bell, a Carter, a Hill, a Walker, a Heron, a Crewe, a Baker, a Sharp. Colours—White, Grey, Red, Green, Black, Clay, Scarlett, Brown.

The unpleasant affair in high life now spoken of (the separation of Lord and Lady Cheyfield) will not be so easily closed, though the difficulty relates entirely to the alimony.—*Sun, Sept.*29

As a satisfactory proof that the Queen intends to countenance and support the turf, we may state that her Majesty has appointed the Earl of Albemarle steward of the Egham Races for next year, and to signify her intention to continue the plate of 100 guineas as usual. The announcement has given great pleasure in the racing world *Chronicle, Sept.* 29.

The Irish steamers are now daily arriving at Glasgow, with their hold chock full of new grain and oat meal, and their decks completely crowded with fine young horned cattle, sheep, and lambs, and a great deal of beef, which is retailed by the dealers at about a penny a pound less than the butcher market price. All kinds of Irish agricultural produce is abundant in that market, with the exception of butter.—*Herald, Sept.* 26.

A SOBER JUDGMENT.—A dancing-master named Moor, and a man named Druet, appeared against *John Morris*, charged with robbing the first named, while in the company of the second, of a watch. Both, withnesses said that at the time of the robbery they were intoxicated; but it further appeared to the Court, from their evasive and insolent answers, that they were intoxicated even then while giving evidence, and so far did they carry their insolence that Druet was committed for contempt, the prosecutor severely reprimanded, and the prisoner acquitted, as it was impossible to convict on such evidence.

THE APOLLO STEAM SHIP.—The Apollo still remains buried in deep water. Those who have contracted to raise her continue to express hopes of being able to weigh her up at each returning flood tide; but, up to the accounts received last night, all their efforts had been baffled. Till the middle of last week it was considered two inflated air cones would be sufficient to raise her, a third was then added, and they are now trying with four cones. Every day increases the difficulty of raising her, as she is exposed to the strong action of the tides, which must weaken her timbers, while the continued accumulation of sand and mud within and around her adds to the weight to be raised.

This morning William Norton, aged 43, was edging tools at the manufactory of Messrs. Bromfield, of Charles-street, Drurylane, cuttlers, when the whetstone, revolved by a steam-engine, suddenly split in half, and one portion of it, about two hundred weight, struck him full in the face, smashing in his jaw-bones, and dividing the palate and roof of his mouth. He was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains in a precarious state.

DEATHBED SCENE.—One or two of the officers of the 2d West India Regiment were ill when I visited the barracks; and, as is usual in the Sierra Leone fever, or "lion," as it is called, were raving mad One of them took his solemn oath that he had just ridden from Sierra Leone to London, on the adjutant's horse, in fifteen minutes; and another, some time before, had died in a stag hunt. "There he goes," he cried, starting from his bed; "what a noble animal! See how he clears that five-barred gate, hounds in full cry after him capital field of sportsmen, fine bracing weather. Look how he stretches down that hill. and skirts the beech-woods; now he'll take to the stream at the bottom and plunge in. "Halloo halloo! I'm off after him!"—so saying he fell back and expired.—*Alexander's Colonies of Western Africa.*

EFFECT OF CLIMATE AND CULTIVATIONS ON VEGETABLES.—The myrtle tree, which with us is a small shrub, grows in Van Diemen's Land to the height of 200 feet, and has a trunk from 30 to 40 feet in circumference. The wood resembles cedar. The Chinese have an art by which they are able to make miniature pines, bearing a perfect resemblance to the gigantic specimens of America, and only five or six inches high.

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